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# POETICAL GEOGRAPHY,

AND

## Rhyming Rules for Spelling.

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BY W. A. STEPHENS,

*Author of "Hamilton," and other Poems.*

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## P R E F A C E.

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A POETICAL GEOGRAPHY is something new under the sun: at least, I am not aware of anything of the kind ever having been written before. Some two years ago I was looking over Morse's Map of the United States, for the purpose of refreshing my memory in reference to the relative position of the various states which compose the Union, as I was sometimes at a loss to remember exactly where they were. Whilst engaged in this, it occurred to me that my object could be obtained most easily by arranging them in rhyme; which, when I had done, I found to be useful to myself, and I thought, if the same plan was extended to other countries, it might be useful as a School Book; and, I may add, that a number of persons, in whose judgment I have reason to place reliance, have agreed with me in this opinion.

There is nothing committed to memory more easily than rhyme, as the sound assists the sense; and some-  
things, that would be otherwise difficult to commit, are made easy by poetical arrangement. For instance, the little rhyming calendar, "Thirty days hath September,"

&c., that every body remembers, and every body has frequently to consult, and without which we should be frequently at a loss, if no almanac were by.

It will be necessary for the learner to commit the verses to memory ; and, at the same time, carefully to examine the map of each country described, so that the eye may become familiar with its position as indicated in the rhyme ; and I think, that by this means a greater amount of geographical knowledge can be obtained in a short time than by any other.

I have endeavoured to combine brevity with distinctness ; being aware, that tedious descriptions would defeat the end I had in view. Having thus stated briefly my own views, in reference to this little work, I must, of course, leave it to the public to decide how far they are correct ; but it is hoped, that those who may be disposed to judge, by the strict rules of criticism, of its poetical merit, will be pleased to consider, that from the nature of the subject, perfect smoothness and uniformity of versification, was of difficult attainment.

I have added RHYMING RULES FOR SPELLING ; not because they have any immediate connexion with Geography, but because I have no other more convenient way of publishing them.

W. A. STEPHENS.

NORVAL, C.W, MARCH, 1848.

## POETICAL GEOGRAPHY.

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### E U R O P E .

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The Arctic Ocean, where the icebergs roll,  
Far to the north, keeps Russia from the pole ;  
The Ural mounts, where falling glaziers shiver,  
From whence descends the rapid Ural river  
Into the Caspian ; all of these divide,  
Russia from Asia, on the eastern side.

Then from the Caspian to the Black Sea passes,  
The long and lofty mountain range—Caucasus :  
These latter sea, and mountains well define  
The Russian bound'ry on the southern line.  
Along the Danube west her reign extends,  
Till meeting Austria, her empire ends.  
Then farther north, upon her western side,  
Is Prussia, and the Baltic's stormy tide :  
One arm of which goes east, and pushes inland,  
To Petersburg, 'tis call'd the Gulf of Finland :  
The other arm, meets many a mountain tide,  
And pushes north, on Sweeden's eastern side,  
To Lapland :—go through this, by Norway bounded,  
And European Russia is surrounded.

Then, Norway, lies a crooked strip of land,  
North-western Europe's zig-zag stormy strand.  
From Norway to the Gulf, they Sweeden call,—  
And Lapland to the Danish capital.  
Almost an island, by two seas surrounded,  
On the south alone by land, is Denmark bounded.

From Denmark to the Adriatic Sea  
Lies great confederated Germany ;  
Including Holstein, Hanover, and Prussia ;  
(Poor Poland, lies between the last and Russia :)  
Then Mecklenberg upon the Baltic lies,  
That does in rank to a Grand Duchy rise :—  
All in a line are Lubec, Hamburg, Bremen ;  
Three cities, whose inhabitants are freemen.  
Then south of Prussia, near the mounts of Ore,  
Is Saxony, without one briny shore :  
Bavaria then, to Wirtemberg will join,  
South-west, near Baden, on the river Rhine.  
'Mong these you find full many a minor state,  
From Principality to Landgravate :  
With cities famed in history and song,  
Renown'd for arts ; or arms, in battle strong :  
All these, with Austria (foe to the free),  
Make up confederated Germany.  
Then south of this is Turkey ; still increase  
Your journey farther south to ancient Greece ;

Wash'd by the waves of earth's great middle sea,  
A nation once again, glorious and free !  
Now sail to Italy ; you see between us  
And \*Cobbett's boot, the famous Gulf of Venice.  
North-west of Italy is Switzerland :  
And west, beyond the Alps, is France *la Grande*.  
To Holland, north from France, pass Belgium through,  
Where nations fought at fearful Waterloo !  
And west of these, where freedom brightly smiles,  
Across the wave, are seen the British Isles.  
South-west of France, between two rolling seas,  
Is Spain : beyond the tow'ring Pyrenees.  
Across one kingdom more the land extends ;  
And Portugal, the map of Europe ends.

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\*Cobbett said that Italy was like a *boot*.

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## A S I A .

From Ural mountains east, to Bherings Straits,  
(Between two worlds the narrow northern gates,)  
Where night and winter reign, neath arctic skies,  
Far to the north, in north of Asia lies  
The Asiatic empire of the Czar ;  
Where near the zenith shines the polar star,  
This cold, wide region 's called Siberia,  
Where Russian exiles wend their weary way.  
The sea Kamtschatka 's on the eastern side,  
The Ural mountains on the west divide,  
Siberia from Russia European :  
Whilst many a noble river runs the sea in ;  
The Oby, Yenesei, Khatanga, and  
The Lena ; all along the northern strand.  
Between Siberia and China rise,  
Huge mountain ranges, towering to the skies.  
The Ochotsk, the Japan, and yellow seas,  
Bound on the east the famous land of *Teas*.  
Still farther south, her eastern line extends  
To Farther India—there her empire ends.  
Between her western line, and Caspian's tide,  
The Independant hordes of Tartars ride.

See there the great Himmaieh mountains rise,  
Than any other nearer to the skies ;  
And on the south, the boundary they span,  
'Tween China, and the Delta Hindostan,  
And Farther India's also on the south,  
Extending to the Cambodia's mouth :  
'Mong all earth's streams that are as long and wide,  
No other river rolls so straight a tide.

Malacca pierces through the southern brine,  
Extending Asia almost to the line.  
Between Sumatra isle, and Borneo ;  
And 'twixt a sea, and Indian ocean's flow,  
And pointing where two ocean waves are hurl'd,  
Around the largest Island in the world.  
In India, farthest from the land of Ham,  
Is Burmah, Tonquin, Cochin, and Siam.  
Then south of Tartary, is Afghanistan :  
Still sout' upon the sea, is Beloochristan.

Then Persia, so renoumd in history,  
Is 'twixt the Persian Gulf, and Caspian sea.  
And north of this, where mountain streamlet purls,  
Is Georgia, lovely land of lovely girls.  
West, is the Empire of the Seigneur Grand,  
Including what was once the Holy Land ;  
And south of this Arabia's sea of sand.  
Arabia 's most by gulfs and seas surrounded,  
And now we've learn'd how Asia's realms are bounded.

## A F R I C A.

---

Algiers, Morocco, Tunis, and Tripoli,  
Are by the sea and sand surrounded wholly :  
These four, with Barca, form the Barb'ry States,  
From Egypt West, beyond Gibraltar Straits ;  
North of the Desert, and they form almost  
The whole of Africa's wide Northern coast.

South of Tripoli is the Fezzan land,  
Almost an island in a sea of sand.  
East of the Desert sea, and Siwah's isle,  
Is Egypt, lying on the River Nile.  
Two noted seas this antient land confine,  
One on the East, one on the Northern line ;  
Excepting that a narrow passage through is,  
Between the two to Asia there, at Suez.  
And South of Egypt, antient Nubia lies,  
Around the Nile, and under torrid skies.  
Then Abyssinia, Adel ; east not far,  
Is Berbera, Ajan—South is Zanquebar,  
And Mozambique ; all in the Torrid Zone ;  
Between the Ocean and wide realms unknown.  
Off Mozambique 's the Queen of Afric's islands,  
Large Madagascar, famed for lofty highlands.

South of the Southern tropic now you see  
The Boshuanas, and their town Kurcechanee.

Now, from the snowy mounts, on these look down,  
Caffraria, Cape Colony and Town :  
The last must with two mighty Oceans cope,  
Cape Colony is on the Cape of Hope—  
The Cape we'll double now, and leave the South.

The Hottentots are round the river's mouth  
They call the Orange : from the Tropic line,  
All Lower Guinea lies along the brine.  
Past where the sun no shadow throws at noon :  
And reaching to the mountains of the moon,  
With Mountain Kong, a range extending far,  
From river Senegal, to Zanquebar.

Along the ocean, Upper Guinea lies,  
Whilst at her back the great Kong Mountains rise.  
Liberia is also on the strand,  
Where Slaves return, to see their father-land ;  
And, west of this, Sierra Leone has  
Behind it the Mandingors and Foulahs.  
From Senegambia, inland is Bambarra,  
And north of these we find the Great Sahara ;  
Cross'd only by the thirsty caravan :  
All south of this great desert 's call'd Soudan,  
Till you the summit of the Mountains gain,  
Where rise two mighty streams, that flow through  
many a plain ;

Where grow the serpent, crocodile, and tiger ;  
The streams are many mouth'd, both Nile and Niger :  
To Barbary now cross the sandy way,  
And you have made the tour of savage Africa.

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## NORTH AMERICA.

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Cold Greenland, (own'd by Denmark), little worth,  
Is round the Northern Axe of the earth.

Bears, deer, and dogs, the sea gulls, (goose and  
gander,)

Make up the oily food of the Greenlander.

Just at the Arctic Circle Iceland lies,  
Where Hecla's fires light up the northern skies.  
South-east of Baffin's bay (no corn nor lumber-land)  
Is seen the spacious isle, part Cokeburn, and part  
Cumberland.

From east to west, New Britain spreads her plains,  
From Labrador, to where the Russian reigns.

And south from Hecla, and the Hudson Straits,  
To Canada, and the United States.

Here's Hudson's Bay, and great McKenzie's flow,  
And east and west the savage Exquimaux.

Between St. Lawrence Gulf, and Ocean's strand,  
Near Labrador's the Isle of Newfoundland.

And east of this, is found extending wide,  
Grand Bank, an Island just below the tide.

South east is Nova Scotia, then go on,  
You meet New Brunswick, with her town St. Johns :

Upon the Gulf, the sea, and Fundy's bay  
They lie, and west of these is Canada,  
Which lies upon St. Lawrence and the Lakes,  
And now, united, one great Province makes.  
All these I've named, from Baffin's arctic bay  
Unto the last, are under British sway :  
Extending to the land as chief that rates  
Among Republic's, the United States;  
Whose coast is found where Gulf and ocean flow,  
From Brunswick north, and south to Mexico,  
And from this coast, far tow'rds the setting sun,  
Their rule extends to Western Oregon;  
From here along the great Pacific go  
To Guatimala, right through Mexico;  
And Guatimala is a central land,  
Between two oceans, one on either strand ;  
It almost reaches the Panama Bay ;  
And is the end of North America.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

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On South America's most northern line,  
New Granada, and Venezuela join :  
Where Orinoco rolls its waters wide,  
Through many mouths to meet the Ocean's tide :  
It flows through almost boundless plains or Llamas ;  
Not far from English, French, and Dutch Guianas.  
Upon the north, these meet the Ocean spray ;  
Their south is back'd by mountains Acaray.  
These countries I have named are all you will  
Observe upon the north of wide Brazil ;  
An empire nearly large as Europe, and  
The only *empire* in this western land.  
'Tis here, just at the equinoctial line,  
Earth's mightiest river meets the rolling brine ;  
Along a hundred vales, a hundred rivers run,  
And in the Amazon unite in one !  
Brazil extends beyond the capricorn,  
From Ac'ray mountains southward tow'rds Cape Horn,  
Throughout the year, the cold scarce falls to zero,  
Th' Imperial city is Rio Janeiro.  
West of Brazil, you find small Urugua :  
The Plata here to Ocean finds its way.

Now cross the river, south or west, and there is  
The independent State of Buenos Ayres.—

From river Negro to Delfugo's island,  
The Indian's own each dreary plain and highland ;  
And Patagonia is the name that's given,  
To this wild land, not favor'd much by Heaven.

Now north to Chili—see its narrow land is  
Between the wide Pacific and high Andes.  
Beyond it, on the ocean, lies Peru :  
Bolivia though comes out between the two ;  
Northward and eastward she extends her sway,  
To large Brazil, and little Paragua.  
Now look at Mount Sorata, it is here,  
The loftiest mountain in this hemisphere.  
Beyond Peru, upon earth's middle line,  
Equador lies, from Brazil to the brine.  
By these and Grenada it is surrounded,  
And now we've seen how all these States are  
bounded.

The lands of Sloth, the Condor, and the Laina,  
The Continent is ended at Panama.

## ENGLAND.

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Girt by the Tweed, the Cheviot Hills, and Cumberland,  
Durham, and the sea, is wide Northumberland ;  
York's south of Durham, on the eastern shore,  
Drain'd by the Ouse and Aire, the Swale and Yore :  
Beyond the Humber, as you journey south,  
You meet with Lincoln, with its town of Louth :  
Then long Northampton ; when o'er this you're gone,  
You enter Cambridge, or small Huntingdon :  
These two are inland : east, upon the brine,  
Is Norfolk ; and upon her southern line  
Is Suffolk ; Essex then ; then Kent is seen,  
With river Thames all flowing wide between.  
Through many a County this famed river rolls,  
And through the City of two million souls.  
From County Kent you can see plainly over  
To sunny France, across the Straits of Dover.

Sussex is west ; if not in too much hurry,  
Go north to Middlesex, through County Surrey :  
Back to the sea you'll now the way inquire,  
South-west to Portsmouth city, in Hampshire.  
From Hampshire on to Cornwall, west by south,  
You find seven seaport towns, that end in mouth—

Portsmouth, Weymouth, Exmouth, Teignmouth, and Dartmouth and Plymouth; near the end of land Is Falmouth, in the sea-washed Cornwall county, Where nature treasures up her min'r'l bounty. But let us note: from Hampshire to the last, Dorset and Devon we unnamed have pass'd; From Devon now we'll pass through Somerset; \*Gloucester and Wilts north-east of this have met. If to the east you'll now the way inquire, You cross Berks, Buckingham, and Hertfordshire; The last is north of Middlesex, which claims, Part of the mighty City on the Thames: And all are famed in antient page historic.

We'll go through Bedford now, across to Warwick, But long Northampton we must cross once more, Which goes from Oxford to the North Sea shore. Birmingham 's in Warwick, east is Lei'ster, And on the west of Warwick is Worcester. And Hereford then (known in historic tales), And Monmouth too, lie on the edge of Wales. Shropshire and Stafford, then, are north of these, Still north is Cheshire, so renowned for cheese. And now, 'tis right, before we go up higher, To note that on the east is Derbyshire.

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\* Pronounced Gloster.

and

From Derby, Nottingham is farther east,  
Near Rutland, of all English shires the least.  
Now journey north, who will may travel faster,  
We'll go to Westmorland, through long Lancaster.  
The last is where the eastern breezes cool,  
Bring ships across the sea, to Liverpool.

As now we've pass'd through England's hills and  
vales,

It comes, in turn, to make the tour of Wales.  
Through Flint and Denbigh, west to Carnarvon,  
And thence to Anglesea, the bridge cross on ;  
Then back, o'er mounts once famed for Druid mummery,  
You go through Mioneth, and shire Montgomery.  
Then Randon, Cardigan, and then Brecknock,  
Glamorgan South, Carmarthen, and Pembroke  
Lie farther west, brush'd by the ocean gales ;  
And now we've made the tour of England and of Wales.

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## IRELAND.

Antrim is where north eastern breezes fan,  
Girt by the sea, Lough Neagh, and river Bann ;  
Excepting near Belfast, or Lisburn town :  
And there it joins the sea-wash'd County Down.  
Then west of Down's Armagh, and east by south,  
You meet with Counties Monaghan, and Louth :  
To enter Meath, you farther south must go ;  
Pass County Dublin next, and then Wicklow ;  
Then Wexford, Waterford, then Cork and Kerry :  
(At Ireland's *other* end is Londonderry.)  
From Kerry travel north, and note with care,  
Beyond the Shannon, is the County Clare.  
Mayo, and Galway then—still north you meet them ;  
And Sligo lies between the first and Leatrim.  
Fermanah next, then northern Donegal,  
Of Counties on the sea, I've named them all ;  
And all I've named are so, excepting Monaghan,  
And having this premised, we'll just go on again.  
Of Inland Counties, farthest north of all,  
Is large Tyrone, south east of Donegal ;  
Then south is Cavan, Longford next is seen,  
And then Westmeath, then Counties King and Queen :

Roscommon joins upon the *north* of King,  
And Tipperara forms its *southern* wing.  
Then east of Queen's, Kildare, then Carlow and

Kilkenny :

Of inland Counties 'tis far south as any,  
Excepting one, and thus you have in view,  
With Limerick the last, the Counties thirty-two.  
And farther north is Ulster, Munster's south ;  
Connaught is west ; then east, to Liffy's mouth,  
Is Leinster, with her Dublin famed of yore :  
Thus Ireland's fruitful Provinces are four.

## SCOTLAND.

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Just where the northern billows wildly roll,  
Thro' Pentland Frith, far tow'rds the Arctic pole,  
Is Caithness cold, by stormy seas surrounded ;  
Excepting west—there 'tis by mountains bounded.  
Still further north, where summer briefly smiles,  
Lash'd by the ocean, are the Orkney Isles.  
Of Caithness west enclosing mountains grand,  
Cut up by Loughs, and Bays, is Sutherland :  
And south of this is Ross, near Isle of Skye :  
And west, the Hebrides all scatter'd lie ;  
Then south is Inverness, then large Argyle ;  
With Mull, and famed Iona's little Isle.  
Then Jura, Isla, and where vessels ride,  
Are Bute and Arran, in the Frith of Clyde.  
East of Argyle is Perth, then Stirling is in view ;  
And then Dumbartonshire, and shire Renfrew :  
Then Ayr, and Wigton, join \*Kircudbright, right  
O'er Soloway Frith, South Britain is in sight.  
Dumfries, †Roxburgh, Berwick on the Tweed,  
Are where the *Border* armies oft did bleed.

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\*Pronounced *Kircudbree*.

†*Roxburro*.

Then Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, in a row :  
And Haddington, and little Linlithgow :  
All these where war oft plough'd his deepen'd furrow  
Are round the town and shire of Edinburgh.  
From Edinburgh, 'cross the Frith of Forth,  
Clackmannan, Fyfe, Kinross, are on the north,  
From Fyfe to Forfar, 'cross the Frith of Tay :  
And then Kincardine 's in the tourist's way ;  
Then Aberdeen, and Bronff, then Elginshire is seen.  
Nairn, then Cromarty, with a Frith between.  
And now thro' shires and Frihs ; o'er mounts, and  
lakes ;  
We've made the tour of Scotland, " Land o' Cakes."

## UNITED STATES.

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Brunswick, and Canada, 'neath England's reign,  
East, west and and north, join on the State of Maine:  
New Hampshire touches on her western line,  
Her southern shore repels th' Atlantic brine :  
New Hampshire's western border joins Vermont,  
And Massachusetts forms their southern front.  
And on the south, this from the sea is shut,  
By small Rhode Island, and Connecticut ;  
Upon the map you find the latter three,  
On south and east, are bounded by the sea.  
West of all these, and narrow Lake Champlain,  
The Empire Delta spreads her wide domain ;  
Between Connecticut, and Jersey New,  
New York into the ocean pierces through ;  
Then Pennsylvania lies almost a square,  
From Erie Lake to State of Delaware.  
West of the last, yet reaching ocean's strand,  
Around a zig-zag Bay, is Maryland ;  
And south of this, but ocean touching on,  
Virginia lies, the land of Washington.  
'Tween these two States the Congress city stands,  
Whose rule is bounded by two ocean strands.

South from Virginia to Savannah's mouth,  
You see the Carolinas, North and South.  
Then Georgia, Alabama, Florida ;  
The last to Cuba goes more than midway ;  
Then Mississippi's on the eastern side :  
And Louisiana west of Mississippi's tide.  
And Louisiana on her west annexes  
The new made sister of the Union, Texas.

Near where the Indian round his warfire dances,  
Back from the ocean, is the State Arkansas .  
Missouri then's upon Missouri's tide,  
That drains Missouri *Territory* wide.  
Far to the west, a land of many fountains,  
That foam and tumble from the Rocky Mountains.  
Between this region and the Texas State,  
Tow'rds Mexico, the Indian Tribes locate :  
Osages and Creeks, Seminoles and Chickasaws,  
Shawnees, Pot'watomees, Chetokees, and Chocktaws.  
Far to the west, close by the setting sun,  
Behind the mountain rocks, is Oregon.  
The young Iowa State, wide spreads her plains,  
Between two rivers north, to where Victoria reigns.  
Wisconsin lies along the winding course,  
Of Mississippi reaching to its source.  
Among the mighty lakes is Michigan,  
With Indiania touching on its van :  
That's 'tween Ohio, and State Illinois.

And on the front of these Kentucky lies :  
Her front is Tennessee, these lie midway  
Between Lake Michigan and Florida.  
State \*Tennessee, like Plato's fam'd Utopia  
Has gain'd the largest end of *Cornucopia*.

Thus in my verse, you've ev'ry one that rates,  
'Mong Territories, and United States.

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\*The greatest Corn growing State in the Union.

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## CANADA.

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New Brunswick, States of Main, New Hampshire, and  
Vermont,

And wide New York, are on its southern front.

From Chaleur's Bay and Lake St. Francis, and  
Throughout this line the boundary is land.

The line then through the great St. Lawrence takes,

Then through the lowest of our mighty lakes ;

Then up Niagara, over cliffs so tall,

They form the world's sublimest waterfall.

The bound'ry line here makes a southern bend,

Then west again to Erie's western end.

Now northward turn, 'mong lands both bright and fair,

Through the Detroit, and Lake and stream St. Clare.

Still *north* through Huron : near its end you vary

Your course through islands to the Sault Ste. Marie.

Then *west*, upon the map the line is laid

Across the largest lake that God has made ;

And here are found, upon each rocky shore,

The largest, richest mines of copper ore ;

And when it leaves the lake, the bound'ry line

Is near the parallel of forty-nine.

The line we've traced on either side has written

United States or empire of Great Britain ;

Except from State of Maine to Chaleur's Bay,  
For both sides there are under British sway.  
We've traced the bound'ry now on west and south,  
From Lake Superior to St. Lawrence mouth.  
This river's mouth is to a gulf increas'd,  
Which bounds *two* provinces upon the east.  
The *northern* boundery is almost lost  
'Mong boundless realms of forest, rock, and frost :  
Where hunters 'gainst the fury tribes make war,  
From Lake Superior to Labrador.  
The turbid Ottawa by flow and fall  
Decends, and disembogues at Montreal :  
The largest river which that monarch claims,  
Whose palace rises on the banks of Thames ;  
That is, the largest stream whose flowing tide  
Has British land *throughout* on either side.  
The worlds next greatest cataract is here,  
Second but to Niagara is Chaudiere.  
Thus, in the largest *province* in the world,  
Is where the mightiest streams o'er rocks are hurl'd.  
Vast rafts of timber, cut by axe and saw,  
Are yearly floated down the Ottawa.  
We'll also note, along with all the rest,  
It cuts the province into east and west.  
And now you have, in geographic lay,  
The bounds of east and western Canada.

## Rhyming Rules for Spelling.

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### RULE 1.

All words of but one syllable  
Must end in double f, s, l ;  
That is, when single vowels lead,  
But not when consonants precede.  
Exceptions—of, if, as, vs, is,  
And as, was, yes, this, thus, and his.

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### RULE 2.

But other consonants don't double ;  
So this, in writing, saves us trouble.  
Exceptions—add, ebb, butt, egg, odd,  
And err, inn, bunn, purr, buzz, and dodd.

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### RULE 3.

Words ending in the vowel y,  
When plural change it for an i ;  
When by a consonant 'tis led ;  
If not, an i wont do instead :  
Comparatives, superlatives, past participles too,  
And persons of the verbs ; for these the rule will  
    always do.  
The present participle ing,  
Though with it y does always bring.

When a vowel goes before the *y*,  
 'Tis seldom ever changed to *i* :  
 Exceptions—*pay*, when past, is *paid* ;  
 From *lay* and *say*, come *laid* and *said*.

—  
RULE 4.

When words that end in *y* do add,  
 Another syllable, and had  
 A consonant before the *y*,  
 It mostly then is changed to *i* ;  
 Excepting when a vowel will  
 Begin the added syllable.  
 When a vowel next the *i* is ranged,  
 In such a case it is not changed.  
 Thus, as you see, from *coy*, comes *coyless* ;  
 From *boy*, comes *boyish* ; *joy*, has *joyless*.

—  
RULE 5.

Monosyllables, and words accented on the last,  
 And ending with a consonant, that has a vowel  
 pass'd,  
 That consonant will double, when a syllable they add ;  
 Beginning with a vowel, or the spelling will be bad ;  
 As, *wit*, has *witty* ! *win*, has *winning* ;  
*Abet*, *abettor* ; *thin* has *thinning*.  
 But if the accent does recede,  
 Or if a diphthong does precede ;  
 Without being doubl'd, consonants will do :  
 This rule will hold the English language through.  
 When *toil* adds *ing*, no double *l* you see ;  
 When *maid* adds *en*, it wants no double *d*.

## RULE 6.

When words do end in any double letter,  
Excepting *l*—you'll always find it better  
To leave it double—(guided by this rule)—  
When adding to them *ness*, *less*, *ly*, or *ful*,  
As *stiffly*, or *carelessly*, successfully this shows,  
Whilst *harmlessness*, and *carelessness* will not the  
rule oppose.

---

## RULE 7.

When words in silent *e* are ended,  
And *ness*, *less*, *ly*, or *ful*'s appended,  
They keep the *e* ; except in *duly*,  
And some such words, as *awful*, *truly*.

---

## RULE 8.

When *ment* is added to the *e*,  
Don't cut it off, to stay 'tis free ;  
Unless preceded by a *g*,  
Its sometimes then cut off you see ;  
As *judgment* and *abridgment* tell,  
*Abatement*, *chastisement* as well.  
Whene'er a consonant is nigh,  
Then *ment* will change the *y* to *i* ;  
As *merry*'s changed to *merriment* ;  
Thus *y* its place to *i* has lent.

---

## RULE 9.

When words that end in silent *e*,  
Take *able*, or *ible*, you'r free,

To cut it off, 'tis not defensible,  
As in *blamable*, *curable*, *sensible* ;  
But if *c* or soft *g* comes before ; in such case  
The *e* has a right to remain in its place :  
In peace it remains, in *peaceable*, *rangeable*,  
And, without any change, you find it in *changeable*.

—  
RULE 10.

But then, 'tis quite another thing,  
If to it comes an *ish* or *ing* ;  
Then *e* is lost, as seen in *dancing*,  
*Slavish*, *knavish*, *prudish*, *prancing*.

—  
RULE 11.

Two words are oft made into one,  
Spell them as though each stood alone.  
You'll see at once that this is right,  
In *gasshouse*, *glasshouse*, and *skylight*.  
Exceptions—words in double *l*,  
They would be awkward thus to spell,  
And notice this you plainly will  
In *welfare*, *wilful*, and *fulfil*.

—  
Learn well what I have here been telling,  
If you would know the rules of spelling.

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